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3 **FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

4 The invention concerns a hanging system for hanging
5 pictures, mirrors and other objects so that they may be
6 made level, will resist tilting, be able to be hung on the wall
7 with the wall attachment in plain view, and be able to be
8 locked onto the wall.

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10 Hanging a picture with a single cord on a single nail or
11 hanger on the wall is a very unstable system. After the
12 picture is made level it can easily tilt out of level by
13 vibrations or being bumped into. The picture hung in this
14 fashion is a balance system just like a seesaw.

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16 When hanging an object on a nail or other support in a wall
17 you have the problem of getting the wire or cord over that
18 support. The nail is usually desired to be behind the picture,
19 so this often requires using your hand to feel blindly behind
20 the picture for the nail and the cord. There is rarely enough
21 room to do this and it becomes a struggle to do this
22 seemingly simple task.

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2 Hanging an object so that it cannot fall or be easily
3 removed is another desirable feature. The average person
4 does not usually try to hang pictures in this fashion because
5 of the complexity involved with such systems.

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8 **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

9 Hanging pictures and other objects with a single wire or
10 cord is the traditional method used for hanging an object
11 onto a wall. The use of a single nail or hook on the wall
12 will have the picture balanced on this hook so that the
13 center of gravity of the object is in the middle of the hook.
14 The object is then a seesaw balanced on a narrow fulcrum
15 and is subject to tilting from everyday vibrations and from
16 incidental contact.

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18 There are many ways to overcome this problem; however,
19 none of these uses a single hanging point along with a cord
20 attached to the sides of the frame.

1 The other problem is the placing of the wire or cord onto
2 the nail or hook in the wall. It is desirous to have the nail
3 hidden by the object; therefore it goes behind the object.
4 When placing the object on the nail there is not much space
5 to see behind the object and the wall. The cord just flops
6 and often requires that it be placed on the nail by sticking
7 one hand behind the object and holding the object with the
8 other hand. This is a tricky maneuver that can lead to the
9 dropping of the object.

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11 Some products that attempt to meet this problem include
12 those that use a magnet built into a hook and various
13 devices that can shorten the cord after it has been placed on
14 the nail or hook.

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16 Hanging a picture so that it is locked onto a wall is usually
17 a complicated or expensive proposition. Several products
18 are available for doing this; however, they either require
19 precise measuring or using products other than a simple
20 cord.

1 There are no products that combine the features of holding
2 the object in a tilt-proof position and allow the object to be
3 easily placed on a nail or anchor, in plain sight, while
4 having the support also hidden by the object when it is
5 made level. There are also no products that use a connected
6 double loop system for locking an object onto a wall.

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11 **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

12 This system uses a continuous cord that is fixed in position
13 on each side of an object such as a picture frame. The cord
14 goes through cord holders so that it forms a loop on each
15 side of the object. These connected loops are then used to
16 go over a nail or hook affixed to a wall, thereby supporting
17 the picture. The two loops are elongated so that they go
18 over the top of the object and over the head of a nail or
19 screw that is affixed above the top of the object. Pulling the
20 cord section between the two loops raises the object up so
21 that the nail is out of view behind the object. The cord is
22 pulled down and hooked under a screw fastened to the

1 bottom of the object. The connected loops can then be
2 adjusted by manipulating the object so that it is made level.
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4 If it is desired to have the object locked onto the wall
5 support the cord length can be preset to have the loops as
6 tight as possible on the support. This prevents the loops
7 from coming off the support.

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9 Other methods of shortening the loops include having an
10 adjustable hook on the bottom of the object, or one or more
11 cord end adjusters on the side of the object.

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13 Additionally, because the loops extend beyond the top of
14 the object they can be attached to a support that is then
15 anchored to the wall. This locks the object onto the wall
16 and prevents it from falling or being easily removed.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure #1 is a back elevational view looking from a wall surface to the back of a rectangular object hung level on a screw above the top of the object.

Figure #2 is a back elevational view looking from a wall surface to the back of a rectangular object being hung on a screw below the top of the object.

Figure #3 is a back elevational view looking from a wall surface to the back of a rectangular object hung on a support screw with a bottom cord tightening hook on the bottom of the object.

Figure #4 is a back elevational view looking from a wall surface to the back of a rectangular object hung on a support screw with a right ball-chain connector and a left cord tightening hook on the sides of the object.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The embodiments presented are representative of a hanging system that can be used with various types and sizes of objects; such as picture frames, mirrors, plaques, etc. Each embodiment utilizes a continuous cord that has two connected loops that go onto any type

1 of wall support. The connected loops can be adjusted while the
2 object is on the support so that the object can be made level. The
3 combined length of the connected loops can be adjusted after being
4 placed on the support so that the object can be raised to cover the
5 wall support. Additionally, when an object is hung on a wall
6 support such as a nail or screw the loops can be shortened to the
7 point where they will not be able to fit over the head and are
8 effectively locked onto the wall.

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10 With reference to Figure #1 through #4 in which like numerals
11 represent like parts, Figure #1 shows a rectangular object 1 held
12 level by screw 2 with screw 2 above the top of the object. The
13 object has cord holders 4 and 5 affixed to the right and left sides by
14 screws 6 and 7. Cord 8 is knotted and goes through hole 13 in cord
15 holder 5, then it goes over screw 2 in wall 12 and goes down
16 through hole 14 in cord holder 5 forming loop 9. From hole 14 it
17 goes across as cord section 17 to hole 15 in cord holder 4. It then
18 goes over screw 2 in wall 12 and back down through hole 16 in
19 cord holder 4 where it is knotted at 11 and forms loop 10.

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21 Loops 9 and 10 can be adjusted by sliding the cord through the
22 inside holes 14 and 15 of cord holders 4 and 5. The cord also slides

1 over screw 2 as the loops are adjusted to make the object level.

2 Once leveled the weight of the object on screw 2, and holes 14 and
3 15, creates a frictional holding force to keep the object from going
4 out of the level position.

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6 Figure #2 shows a rectangular object 1' being hung onto screw 2'.

7 The loops 9' and 10' are adjusted by pulling cord section 17' down
8 and placing it over screw head 18. This changes the cord loops 9'
9 and 10' so that support screw 2' is now behind the object 1'. After
10 being placed on screw 18 the object is then leveled by pulling on it
11 so that cord 8' slides through holes 14' and 15', and over screws 2'
12 and 18. This sliding action adjusts loops 9' and 10'.

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14 Figure #3 shows a rectangular object 1" being hung on screw 2".

15 The loops 9" and 10" are held taught by cord section 17" under
16 adjusting hook 19 on screw 20. Screw 20 is through a hole in
17 hanger body 21 that is fastened to the bottom of the object 1" by
18 screws 22A and 22B. The shortening of cord loops 9" and 10"
19 locks the object onto support screw 2". The object cannot be
20 removed from the wall yet can still be made level by the sliding
21 action of the cord.

1 Figure #4 shows a rectangular object 1” being hung on screw 2”.
2 The loops 9” and 10” are held taught on the left side by movable
3 hook assembly 25 and on the left side by ball-chain holder 26
4 having knotted cord 8” manually pulled down and secured in it.

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6 While the invention has been described above with respect to
7 certain embodiments thereof, it will be appreciated that variations
8 and modifications may be made without departing from the spirit
9 and scope of the invention.

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